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A dictionary of scientific bird names originating from the Indian region

Aasheesh Pittie



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Introduction

This paper is a dictionary of words (274) that have originated from the Indian region [Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma (Myanmar), India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka] and have been used in ornithology for scientific bird names. An attempt has been made to either give the meaning of these words, or the reason for their use. Several are not in use today. Eponyms honouring people have been restricted to persons of native origin.

Nomenclature has always fascinated me, for each name has a story behind it. So, when I received a copy of James A. Jobling's (1995) excellent *Dictionary*, I delved into its riches with great eagerness. What struck me was the number of names that have originated from the Indian region and found their way into ornithological nomenclature. Jobling deals with generic and specific names in his book. I have added the names in Synonymy¹ (See Notes) and those given to races (subspecies), to this list, making it more comprehensive.

Scientific names were (and are) coined using different types of criteria. Birds were named by their appearance; in honour of a person, whether an ornithologist or not (such a word being called an 'Eponym'); after the place where a taxon was discovered (known as a 'Toponym'); based on the native name of a species; based on habitat, behaviour, food or, voice.

In the early 19th Century, Greek and Latin were *the* classical languages. Authors of new taxa were expected to use them in scientific nomenclature. However, some ornithologists differed. They latinized words from local dialects and used them in scientific nomenclature. Ornithologists who used names of Indian origin extensively were: Brian Houghton Hodgson (1800-1894), William Henry Sykes (1790-1872) and Walter Norman Koelz (1895-1989). But it was more a reflection of their interest in ethnic people and culture and their familiarity with vernacular languages, rather than a rebellion against the establishment that prompted them to use words that belonged to neither of the two European classical languages. In the case of Hodgson at least, it was a sign of his polymathic intellect.

Hodgson seems to have been ridiculed by contemporaries about his use of local names in scientific

nomenclature, "It is, I think, much to be regretted that Mr. Hodgson, who in this and other instances has shewn his talent in the formation of classically compounded words, should in general adopt unmeaning (to most readers) and cacophonous generic names from the vernacular dialect of Nepal," (Jerdon 1839; footnote, p. 90).

Such remarks pressurised him to grudgingly propose acceptable, alternative names for at least some of his new taxa. "Although I think the prevalent humour of the day, which cannot tolerate any other than Greek and Roman names of genera in Zoology, is, in good part, absurd and pedantic, yet as I am told that continued non-compliance therewith on my part will be considered by most persons as a sort of excuse for past and future appropriations of my discoveries in this branch of science, as described in your Journal, I have now the pleasure to transmit to you a series of classical substitutes for my previous local designations," (Hodgson 1841; p. 26). When Hodgson wrote this, the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature was not in place, so to say. It was only in 1842 that Strickland proposed such a system. Since then, there has been a gradual acceptance and recognition of the validity of names that are not founded in Greek or Latin.

Whatever might be the pros and cons of the use of non-classical languages in scientific ornithological nomenclature, the use of vernacular words and their subsequent latinisation has created a rich vocabulary embracing social, political and geographical aspects of the multi-cultural, multi-lingual Indian region.

In the list below, names (**bold-face**) are listed alphabetically. Both genus and species follow that order. Jobling's (1995) explanations are given within quotations and are always the first to be given. If Jobling's explanations are supplemented with further observations, these are placed within brackets on the next line, after his explanation. Explanations without quotations are compiled from other sources. Below the bold-faced name(s), a single citation is given by way of example, to illustrate how the name is used. In reality a single name (e.g., *andamanensis*) may have been used by different authors in many different citations. Most of these citations (in the lines after the main words) are either quoted from Ripley (1982) or Baker (1922-30). A glossary of terms used in the body of the work is provided at the end.

Dictionary

abdulalii: Eponym after Humayun Abdulali (1914-2001), Indian ornithologist. “I dedicate this subspecies to the collector of this specimen, Mr. Humayun Abdulali, who has made such outstanding contributions to ornithological knowledge of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,” (Mees 1981).

Accipiter virgatus abdulalii Mees, 1981 (Middle Andaman).

abuensis: Toponym after Mount Abu (Abu Road, Sirohi District), Rajasthan state, India.

Dumetia albicularis abuensis Harington, 1915 (Mount Abu) [= *Dumetia hyperythra abuensis* Harington, 1915.]

Afghanica / afghanorum: Toponym after Afghanistan.

Hirundo rustica afghanica Koelz, 1938 (Baghlan, Afghanistan). [= *Hirundo rustica rustica* Linnaeus, 1758.]

Temenuchus pagodarum afghanorum Koelz, 1939 (Tagan, Afghanistan) [= *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin, 1789).]

akool: “Sinhala (Sri Lankan) name *kukkula* for the moorhen *Gallinula* and watercock *Gallicrex* (cf. Malayalam *kula*, waterhen).”

[This species is not reported from Sri Lanka. Henry (1971) gives the Sinhala name “*Wil-kukkula*” for both *Gallinula* and *Gallicrex*, but Kotagama and Fernando (1994) give the following Sinhala names, “*Kora*” for *Gallicrex* and “*Galinuwa*” for *Gallinula*.]

Rallus Akool Sykes, 1833 (Dukhun) [= *Amauornis akool* (Sykes, 1832)] “Dukhun” (= Deccan).

alius: Eponym after Humayun Abdulali (1914-2001), Indian ornithologist. “The name *alius*, which is Latin for ‘other’ (this being another Scops-owl from the Nicobar Islands), encapsulates the family name of Mr Humayun Abdulali, who first collected this species, and contributed a great deal to Indian ornithology, and in particular that of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,” (Rasmussen 1998).

Otus alius Rasmussen, 1998 (Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar Island), Nicobar Scops-Owl.

almorae: Toponym after Almora, town and district in the state of Uttarakhand, earlier in the state of Uttar Pradesh (the erstwhile United Provinces of pre-independent India).

Sitta castanea almorae Kinnear & Whistler, 1930, (Valley of Ramganga between Almora and Pethora).

Amandava / amandava: “Corrupted from Ahmadabad, a town of Gujarat, India, whence the first examples of the Red Munia *A. amandava* were brought.” [Gujarat = Gujarat state, India.] “According to Professor Newton’s *Dictionary*, p. 11 the name avadavat, with its variants amadavat, amidavad, etc. is a corruption of Ahmedabad the town in Guzerat (Gujarat) whence, more than 200 years ago, according to Fryer (*New account of East India etc.* London, 1698) (q.v., Further Reading), examples were brought to Surat,” (Whistler and Kinnear 1933). Yule and Burnell (1986) state: “AVADAVAT” (p. 41), “Improperly for Amadavat. The name given to a certain pretty little cage-bird (*Estrela* (sic) *amandava*, L. or ‘Red Wax-Bill’) found throughout India, but originally brought to Europe from *Ahmadâbâd* in Guzerat, of which the name is a corruption.” Yule & Burnell (*tom. cit.*) quote at least 3 sources that use this name for the Red Munia, of which Fryer’s (1673: p. 116) reads, “From Amidavad, small Birds, who, besides that they are spotted with white and Red no bigger than Measles, the principal Chorister beginning, the rest in Consort, Fifty in a Cage, make an admirable Chorus.”

Amandava Blyth, 1836.

Fringilla amandava Linnaeus, 1758 (India orientalis) [= *Amandava amandava* (Linnaeus, 1758).]

amherstiana: Toponym after Amherst District, lower Burma (Myanmar), which, incidentally, was named after Lord William Pitt Amherst (1773-1857), British Governor-General of India from 1823-1828. He won the First Burmese War of 1824 and was honoured as the Earl Amherst of Arakan in 1826.

Nyctiornis amherstiana Royle, 1840 (Dehra Dun) [= *Nyctyornis athertoni* (Jardine & Selby, 1828).]

andamana: See *andamanensis*.

Grauculus macei andamanus Neumann, 1915 (Andaman Islands) [= *Coracina macei andamana* (Neumann, 1915).]

andamanensis: “After the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.”

Copsychus andamanensis Hume, 1874 (Andamans) [=*Copsychus saularis andamanensis* Hume, 1874].

andamanica: see **andamanensis**.

Aviceda leuphotes andamanica Abdulali & Grubh, 1970 (Wrightmyo, South Andaman Island).

andamanicus: see **andamanensis**.

Caprimulgus andamanicus Anonymous = Hume, 1873 (Jolly Boys Island, Andaman Islands) [=*Caprimulgus macrurus andamanicus* Hume, 1873].

andamanus: see **andamanensis**.

See **andamana**.

arakanensis: Toponym after the Arakan Hill Tract District in Burma (Myanmar).

Muscicapa solitaris arakanensis Deignan, 1947 (Arakan) [=*Ficedula monileger gularis* (Blyth, 1847)].

Argala: Hindi and Bengali name *Hargila* (Ali and Ripley 1987; Blyth 1852) for *Leptoptilos dubius*.

Argala Hodgson, 1838 [=*Leptoptilos* Lesson, 1831].

Argala migratoria Hodgson, 1838 [=*Leptoptilos dubius* (Gmelin, 1789)].

argoondah: “Assamese (Indian) native name *goondri* for the Manipur Bush Quail *Perdicula manipurensis* (cf. Bengali *gundri*).”

[Sykes (1833), gives the type locality as “Dukhun” i.e., Deccan. According to Ali and Ripley (1987), the distribution of this species does not extend to northeast India. Its plumage could be confused with *Perdicula asiatica*, but is quite different from that of *Perdicula manipurensis*. *Perdicula asiatica* also does not extend to northeast India.] *Coturnix Argoondah* Sykes, 1833 (Dukhun) [=*Perdicula argoondah* *argoondah* (Sykes, 1833).].

asha: “No explanation [Sykes (1832), *Proceedings of the*

Zoological Society of London, 157.]. Probably a name from Hindu mythology. (cf. Assamese *ay-jan*, a bittern).”

[A more likely origin could be from the Hindi word (originating from Sanskrit and of feminine gender), *asha*, which means *hope*, or rather, *the hesitant resolve to attain/get what has not yet been attained/got*. *Asha* is a popular female name among Hindus. Though why Sykes would use it is a mystery!]

Ardea Asha Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [=*Egretta gularis schistacea* (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1832)].

asiae / asiatica / asiaticus: “Latin *Asiaticus*, Asiatic; in ornithology almost synonymous with Indian but erroneous in *Zenaida*.”

[May have been used broadly or with a certain amount of vagueness when origin of a taxon was not certain, to denote either India or the Indies.]

Francolinus asiae Bonaparte, 1856 (Asia, restricted to Gurgaon by Baker) [=*Francolinus francolinus asiae* Bonaparte, 1856].

Perdix asiatica Latham, 1790 (Mahratta region, India) [=*Perdicula asiatica asiatica* (Latham, 1790)].

Caprimulgus asiaticus Latham, 1790 (India) [=*Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus* Latham, 1790 (India=Bombay) (Ripley 1982)].

Zenaida asiatica (Linnaeus, 1758) is the White-winged Dove found in southwest America, Mexico and South America.]

Assamensis / assamensis / assamica / assamicus: “After the state of Assam, north-eastern India.”

Cinnyris Assamensis McClelland, 1839 (Assam) [=*Aethopyga saturata assamensis* (McClelland, 1839)]. *Mirafra assamica* Horsfield, 1840 (Assam).

Cuculus poliocephalus assamicus Koelz, 1952 [=*Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus* Latham, 1790].

avensis: Toponym after ‘Ava’ (the Ava Period, AD 1287-1752) the ancient name of Burma (Myanmar).

Palaeornis eupatria avensis Kloss, 1917 (Bhamo) [= *Psittacula eupatria avensis* (Kloss, 1917).].

bagheira: Hindi name *Baghairi* (Blyth 1852; p. 132). Blyth (1852) calls Latham's bird, "Baay-geyra Lark, Latham" (p. 132).

Emberiza bagheira Franklin, P.Z.S., 1830-31, p. 119, Oct. 25, 1831; based on the Baag-geyra Lark of Latham. [= *Calandrella brachydactyla dukhunensis* (Sykes, 1832).].

bakkamoena: "Sinhala (Sri Lankan) name *bakamuna* for the White Barn Owl *Tyto alba* and the Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis*."

Otus bakkamoena Pennant, 1769 (Ceylon) [= *Otus bakkamoena bakkamoena* Pennant, 1769.].

balasiensis: "Named the Balasian Swift, *Cyp. Balasiensis*, by Gray (1829), in Griffith's *Animal Kingdom*, 7, p. 60. The original toponym is probably after the town and district of Balasore, Orissa, where the British made their first permanent settlement in the Bengal region. However, the name has since been corrected to *batasiensis*, as if from the Bengali (Indian) name *bathasi* for the Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus*."

[The correct usage is *balasiensis* not *batasiensis* Medway (1976). This is not a toponym after Balasore, but is derived from the Bengali name *Batassia*, which "signifies a bird resembling the wind, and is bestowed on account of its swift flight". Corrections (emendations) by various authors to *batasiensis* notwithstanding, the first name of the bird, *balasiensis* is the correct one.]

Cyp.(selus) Balasiensis J. E. Gray, 1829 (India) [= *Cypsiurus balasiensis balasiensis* J. E. Gray, 1829.].

baltistanicus: Toponym after Baltistan, a region in Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, northwest India.

Oriolus oriolus baltistanicus Koelz, 1939 (Dagoni, Baltistan) [= *O. o. kundoo* Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun).].

baya: Hindi name *baya*, for a weaver-bird (Ploceidae).

Ploceus baya Blyth, 1844 (India) [= *P. philippinus philippinus* (Linnaeus, 1766); Philippines, *errore* = Sri Lanka.]

Baza: "Hindi *baaz*, a hawk (applied, without qualification, to the female Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*)."

[The word *baaz* is Arabic in origin.]
Baza Hodgson, 1837 [= *Aviceda* Swainson, 1836.].

Baza Syama Hodgson, 1837² (Nepal) [= *Aviceda leuphotes syama* (Hodgson, 1837).].

Beema/beema: Toponym after Bhima River, Maharashtra, India. "This is a solitary bird in beds of rivers..." (Sykes 1932).

Budytes Beema Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Motacilla flava beema* (Sykes, 1832).].

bendi: Toponym after "Bendi i Turkestan Range" (Koelz 1949) (= Band - i - Turkestan), Afghanistan.

Carpodacus rhodochlamys bendi Koelz, 1949 (Burchao Pass, Bend i Turkestan Range, western Afghanistan south of Maimana) [= *Carpodacus rhodochlamys grandis* Blyth, 1849].

bengalensis: "After the states of East (Bangla Desh) and West Bengal, India. Historically Bengal (native name *Bangala*) comprised the greater part of northern India."

Otis bengalensis Gmelin, 1789 (Bengal) [= *Eupodotis bengalensis bengalensis* Gmelin, 1789.].

bengalus: "French name *le Bengali* given to the Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus* by Brisson (1760) in the mistaken belief that it came from Bengal (v. *bengalensis*)."

Uraeginthus bengalus bengalus (Linnaeus, 1766).

Benghalense / benghalensis: "After Benghal, a variant spelling of Bengal (v. *bengalensis*)."

Picus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758 (Benghala) [= *Dinopium benghalense benghalense* (Linnaeus, 1758).].

Corvus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758 (Benghala) [= *Coracias benghalensis benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758).].

Besra / besra: Hindi *Besra* for male *Accipiter virgatus*

(Besra Sparrowhawk), from the Hindi-speaking belt of north India (Ali and Ripley 1987). The distribution of this race is across Sri Lanka, Western Ghats and parts of the Eastern Ghats. Hindi is not widely spoken in any of these areas. “*Basra* (diminutive of *Baz*, ‘Goshawk’), and the male – *Dharti* (‘a handful’, or ‘held in the hand’), Hind.” (Blyth 1852; p. 22).

Accipiter Besra Jerdon, 1839 (Soonda Jungles, South India) [=*A. virgatus besra* Jerdon, 1839 (Soonda Jungles, South India).].

bharovus: Nepali name *Bada bharao* for *Hierococcyx sparverioides* and Bihari name *Bharao* for *Hierococcyx varius* (Anon. 1998). Grimmett, et al. (2003), give the Nepali name *Pahadi biyu kuhiyo* to the former. *Cuculus himalayanus* ? vel *bharovus* Gray, Cat. Birds Nepal, p. 119, 1846, ex Hodgs., Zool. Misc., p. 85, *nom. nud.*, as synonym. [=*Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus* Latham, 1790.].

Bhringa: “Bengali (Indian) native name *bhringraj* for the Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus*.”

[Hodgson’s type was *Bhringa Tectirostris* Hodgson, 1836 [=*Dicrurus remifer* (Temminck, 1823)]. Grimmett, et al. (2003), give the Nepali name *Bhringraj chibe* for *Dicrurus remifer*.].

Bhringa Hodgson, 1836 [Dicruridae].

birmanus: Toponym after Burma [=Myanmar].

Merops viridis birmanus Neumann, 1910 (Myingan, Irrawaddy River, Burma) [=*M. orientalis birmanus* Neumann, 1910; Myingan = Myingyan.].

biswasi: Eponym after Indian ornithologist, Biswamoy Biswas (1923-1994). “I am obligated to my friend Mr. B. Biswas for the substance of the following:...” (Koelz 1953; p. 153).

Dryonastes caerulatus biswasi Koelz, 1953 (Kohima, Naga Hills) [=*Garrulax caerulatus livingstoni* Ripley, 1952 (Mt Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam).].

Bottanensis / bottanensis: Toponym after Bhutan.

Pica Bottanensis Delessert, 1840 (Butan) [=*Pica pica bottanensis* Delessert, 1840 (Bhutan).].

boulboul: “Persian name *bulbul* for the bulbul *Pycnonotus* or nightingale of the East.” *Lanius boulboul* Latham, 1790 (India) [=*Turdus boulboul* (Latham, 1790); India=Darjeeling (Ripley 1982.).].

Brahmapicus: After *Brahma*, “the first deity of the Hindu triad...” (Garrett 2000).

Brahmapicus Malherbe, 1849 [=*Dinopium* Rafinesque, 1814].

brahmaputra: Toponym after the Brahmaputra River, northeast India.

Garrulax striatus brahmaputra Hachisuka, 1953 (Dafla Hills) [=*Garrulax striatus cranbrooki* (Kinnear, 1932).].

brama: “French name *Chouette brame* given to the Spotted Owllet *Athene* by Temminck, refers to its Indian habitat (Brahma, the Hindu supreme spirit).”

[In Hindu mythology the owl is a *vahan* (mode of transport) of Lakshmi, goddess of wealth.]

Strix brama Temminck, 1821 (Pondichery and west coast of India) [=*Athene brama brama* (Temminck, 1821).].

Buchanga: Hindi name *Bhujanga* or *Buchanga* for drongos (Dicruridae).

Buchanga Hodgson, 1836 [=*Dicrurus* Vieillot, 1816].

Bucia: From Nepali name *Bukay chera* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Nyctyornis athertoni*.

Bucia Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Nyctyornis* Jardine & Selby, 1830].

Bucia Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Nyctyornis athertoni athertoni* (Jardine & Selby, 1830).].

burmae: See **burmannicus**.

Terpsiphone paradisi burmae (Salomonsen, 1933).

burmana: see **burmannicus**.

Baza lophotes burmana W. L. Sclater, 1920 (Malewoon,

Patchan Estuary, Tenasserim) [*Aviceda leuphotes syama* (Hodgson, 1836).].

burmannicus: “After Burma (Myanmar), named for the indigenous Burman inhabitants; Latin — *icus*, belonging to.”

Sturnus burmannicus burmannicus (Jerdon, 1862) (Burma).

burra: Sindhi name *Boro* (Anon. 1998) for *Lanius vittatus*. At the time of its naming, J. E. Gray was with the wildlife art collections of Major-General Thomas Hardwicke (1755–1835), who was an inveterate collector of natural history drawings in India (Archer 1962). Hardwicke was involved in the second Rohilla War (1797–1803) in Afghanistan. It is possible that this word was taken from something written on the original drawings.

Lanius burra Gray, 1834 [= *Lanius meridionalis lahtora* (Sykes, 1832).].

burzil: Toponym after Burzil, Burzil Pass, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Anthus hodgsoni burzil Koelz, 1939 (Burzil Pass, edge of the Deosai Plain, Kashmir) [= *Anthus trivialis haringtoni* Witherby, 1917.].

cacharensis / cachariensis: Toponym after Cachar district in the state of Assam, India.

Microscelis viridescens cacharensis Deignan, 1948 ('Chutla Bil', Surma Valley and Hill Division, Cachar) [= *Hypsipetes viridescens cacharensis* (Deignan, 1948).].

Siphia cacharensis Madarász, 1884 (Dhilkusha, Cachar) [= *Cyornis poliogenys cacharensis* (Madarász, 1884).].

cafer: “Mod.(ern) L.(atin) *Caffer*, South African, of South Africa (*Caffraria*); from the terms Kaffir, Caffre, or Caffer applied to certain indigenous peoples of that country (Arabic *kafir*, an infidel). The toponym is applied erroneously in the cases of...*Pycnonotus*.”

Turdus cafer Linnaeus, 1766 (Cape of Good Hope = Pondicherry *fide* Stresemann, 1952, *Ibis* 94: 515, 520) [= *Pycnonotus cafer cafer* (Linnaeus, 1766).].

cambaiensis / cambayensis: Toponym after Cambay [=Khambat (Gulf of)], between the Kathiawar Peninsula and the Gujarat plains.

Sylvia cambaiensis Latham, 1790 (Guzerat, India) [= *Saxicoloides fulicata cambaiensis* (Latham, 1790).]. *Columba cambayensis* Gmelin, 1789 ('Cambaya') [=Gulf of Khambat].

Carvanaca: Hindi name *Karwanak* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Esacus recurvirostris*.

Carvanaca Hodgson, 1837 (JASB V: 775) [= *Esacus* (Cuvier, 1829).].

Carvanaca grisea Hodgson, 1837 [= *Esacus recurvirostris recurvirostris* (Cuvier, 1829).].

caschmirensis / Cashmeriensis / cashmeriensis / Cashmirensis / cashmirensis: “After the princely state of Kashmir, now Jammu and Kashmir, India.”

Parus major caschmirensis Hartert, 1905 (Gilgit).

Chelidon Cashmeriensis Gould, 1858 (Kashmir) [= *Delichon dasypus cashmeriensis* (Gould, 1858).].

Sitta Cashmirensis Brooks, 1871 (Kashmir) [= *Sitta cashmirensis* W.E. Brooks, 1871.].

cathpharius: Hindi name *Katphora* (wood-breaker) for all woodpeckers.

Picus (Dendrocopus) cathpharius Blyth, 1843 [= *Dendrocopos cathpharius cathpharius* (Blyth, 1843).].

ceylonense: See **ceylonensis**.

Dicaeum erythrorhynchus ceylonensis Babault, 1920 (Boista, Ceylon) [= *D. e. ceylonense* Babault, 1920.].

ceylonensis: “After Ceylon (Sri Lanka).”

Baza ceylonensis Legge, 1876 (Near Kandy, Ceylon) [= *Aviceda jerdoni ceylonensis* (Legge, 1876).].

ceylonicus: See **ceylonensis**.

Merops orientalis ceylonicus Whistler, 1944 (Kalawewa, Ceylon).

Chacura: see chukor.

Chacura pugnax Hodgson, 1836 [=Alectoris chukar chukar (J. E. Gray, 1830).].

chambanus: Toponym after Chamba town and district in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India.

Lophophorus chambanus Marshall, 1884 (Chamba) [=Lophophorus impejanus (Latham, 1790).].

Captia: “Nepalese name *captia* for the Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*.”

[“*Chaptya* (i.e. ‘flat-billed’), Nepal,” (Blyth 1852; p. 200). Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name for this taxon as *Sano chibey*.].

Captia Hodgson, 1836. [=Dicruridae.]. Used as a subgeneric name by Wolters (1979).

Chatarrhoea / chataraea: Bengali name *Chatarrhea* (Blyth 1852); *Dora chhatare*, *Chatarhia* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Turdoides earlei* and *T. striatus* respectively.

Chatarrhoea Blyth, 1855 (E. side of Bay of Bengal).

Chatarrhoea gularis Blyth, 1855 (E. side of Bay of Bengal) [=Turdoides gularis (Blyth, 1855).].

Timalia chataraea Franklin, 1831 (North India) [=Turdoides caudatus (Dumont, 1823).].

cheela: “Hindi name *cheel* for a kite or hawk.”

Falco Cheela Latham, 1790 (India) [=Spilornis cheela cheela (Latham, 1790); (“India=Lucknow”, *vide* Ripley 1982).]

Cheet: “The cry of the bird is *cheet*, *cheet*, *cheet*, uttered simultaneously by flocks in flight,” (Sykes 1832).

Lonchura Cheet Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [=*Lonchura malabarica malabarica* Linnaeus, 1758.].

Chendoola / chendoola: Hindi *chandul* for all crested larks (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Alauda Chendoola Franklin, 1831 (Between Calcutta and Benares) [=Galerida cristata chendoola (Franklin, 1831).].

cherrug: “Hindi name *charg* for the female Saker Falcon *Falco* (the tiercel, sakret or male being known as *chargeela*).”

Falco cherrug J. E. Gray, 1834 (India).

Chibia: “Nepalese name *chibey* for the Hair-crested Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus*.”

[Grimmett, et al. (2003) use *Chibey* as the generic vernacular name for drongos and *Keshraj chibey* for *D. hottentottus*.]

Chibia Hodgson, 1836 [=Dicrurus Vieillot, 1816.].

chicquera: “French name *Le Chicquera* given to the Red-headed Falcon *Falco* by Levaillant (1799) (Hindi names *shikra* or *shikara* for a hawk or hunter).”

Falco chicquera Daudin, 1800 (Bengal) [=F. c. chicquera Daudin, 1800.].

chukar: “Onomatopoeic Hindi name *chukor* for the Chukar Partridge *Alectoris*.”

[The call described Ali and Ripley (1987) is not onomatopoeic, though that by Roberts (1991) is.]

Perdix Chukar J. E. Gray, 1830 (India) [=Alectoris chukar chukar (J. E. Gray, 1830).].

Cochoa: “Nepalese name *cocho* for the Purple Cochoa *C. purpurea*.”

[Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name *Kachowa*.].

Cochoa Hodgson, 1836. *Cochoa purpurea* Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal).

contra: “According to Albin (1738), *Natural history of birds*, Vol. 3, pl. 21, the Pied Mynah *Sturnus* was called *contra* by the natives of Bengal (cf. Assamese name *kan kurika*).”

[In contemporary Assamese, the Pied Myna is known as *Gobor salika* (= ‘cow dung myna’ or ‘myna found near cow dung’). In the Kamrup District of Assam, it is called ‘*Kan kuilla*’, (Singha pers.comm 2004). However, Higgins

(1926) records “*Kan kurika*” as the name used in Nowgong District].

Sturnus Contra Linnaeus, 1758 (India) [= *Sturnus c. contra* Linnaeus, 1758. “India, restricted to Chandernagor by Stresemann, 1952,” (Ripley 1982).].

coromanda / coromandelianus / coromandelica / coromandelicus / coromandus: “After the Coromand or Coromandel coast north and south of Madras, India. Coromandel is a corruption of Cholamandalam, an old Dravidic kingdom of eastern India.”

Alcedo coromanda Latham, 1790 (Coromandel, India) [= *Halcyon coromanda coromanda* (Latham, 1790).].

Anas coromandelianus Gmelin, 1789 (Coromandel, India) [= *Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus* (Gmelin, 1789).].

Tetrao coromandelicus Gmelin, 1789 (Coromandel Coast) [= *Coturnix coromandelica* (Gmelin, 1789)].

Charadrius coromandelicus Gmelin, 1789 (Coromandel Coast) [= *Cursorius coromandelicus* (Gmelin, 1789)].

Strix coromanda Latham, 1790 (Coromandel Coast) [= *Bubo coromandus coromandus* (Latham, 1790).].

crishna: After dark Hindu God Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu (the second person in the Hindu trinity). The word is also used to describe a dark skin colour or for the colour black. Ali and Ripley (1987) give the Hindi names as “*Krishnaraj, Kishenraj, Kesraj*”. “*Krishna Crow* Latham...*Kesya*, Nepal,” (Blyth 1852; p. 200).

Edolius Crishna Gould, 1836 (Nepalia) [= *Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus* (Linnaeus, 1766).].

Cuncuma: “Nepalese name *kankam* or *kunkum* for Pallas’s Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*.”

[Ali and Ripley (1987) give the Nepali name as “*Kankam*”. Grimmett, et al., (2003) give the Nepali name *Kankam cheel* to *Haliaeetus albicilla*.].

Cuncuma Hodgson, 1837 [= *Haliaeetus Savigny*, 1809.].

Cutia: “Nepalese name *khatya* or *khutya* for the Nepal Cutia *C. nipalensis*.”

[Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name *Cutia*.].

Cutia Hodgson, 1837.

Cutia nipalensis Hodgson, 1837 (1836) (Nepal) [= *Cutia nipalensis nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837.].

daflensis: Toponym after Dafla Hills, Assam, India.

Actinodura daflensis Godwin-Austen, 1875 (Dafla Hills, NE. Bengal) [= *Actinodura waldeni daflensis* Godwin-Austen, 1875.].

Dahila: Bengali name *Dayal* (Blyth 1852; p. 166). *Dhaiyal, Dhaiyar* (Hindi, Bengali); *Daiyad* (Gujarati) (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Dahila Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Copsychus* Wagler, 1827].

Dahila docilis Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Copsychus saularis saularis* Linnaeus, 1758.].

darjellensis: “After the town of Darjeeling, West Bengal, India.”

Picus (Dendrocopos) darjellensis Blyth, 1845 (Darjeeling and Nepal) [= *Dendrocopos d. darjellensis* (Blyth, 1845).]

dauma: “Bengali name *dama* for the Orange-headed Ground Thrush *Zoothera citrina*. According to Macleod (1954), p. 48, *dama* is the Bengali name for White’s Thrush *Zoothera*, but no native names are recorded in Ali and Ripley (1973), Vol. 9, for the latter, and there is no explanation in Latham (1787) *Gen. synop.*, Supp. 1, p. 145 (‘It is called *Cowal*, from its note imitating that word’) or Latham (1790) *Index orn.*, Vol. 1, p. 362 (where called the ‘*Dauma Thrush*’).”

[Bengali name *Dama* for *Zoothera citrina* (Anon. 1998).].

Turdus Dauma Latham, 1790 (India) [= *Zoothera dauma dauma* (Latham, 1790). “India=Kashmir” (Ripley 1982).].

dawae: Eponym after Noro Surja Dawa. ‘Named in honor of the Noro Surja Dawa of Lahul, who has assisted greatly in the formation of these collections,’ (Van Tyne & Koelz 1936; p. 3).

Picus vittatus dawae Van Tyne & Koelz, 1936 (Bhadwar, Kangra District, Punjab, British India) [=*Picus xanthopygaeus* (Gray, 1963).].

dehrae: Toponym after Dehra Dun city and district in the state of Uttaranchal, India (earlier in Uttar Pradesh state).

Sturnopastor capensis dehrae Baker, 1925 (Dehra Dun) [=*Sturnus contra contra* Linnaeus, 1758.].

deosai: Toponym after Deosai Plateau, between Baltistan and Kashmir.

Eremophila alpestris deosai R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926 (Deosai Plateau, between Baltistan and Kashmir) [=*Eremophila alpestris longirostris* (Moore, 1856).].

deva: “After Deva, a good spirit or god of Hindu mythology.”

Alauda deva Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [=*Galerida deva* (Sykes, 1832).].

dharma Kumari: Eponym after R. S. Dharmakumarsinhji (1917-1986) (Khacher and Khacher 1986), ornithologist prince of Bhavnagar state, Gujarat, India.

Pericrocotus peregrinus dharmakumari Koelz, 1950 (Jamwala, Junagadh, Kathiawar) [=*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus, 1766).].

dharma Kumarsinhji: See **dharma Kumari**. “This bird is named after R. S. Dharmakumarsinhji of Bhavnagar, the author of *Birds of Saurashtra* and well known in ornithological circles in India. He sent the birds to the Bombay Natural History Society in two lots in 1953 but no correspondence other than the covering letter is now traceable and I do not know if they were ever carefully examined by anybody before,” (Abdulali 1976).

Alauda gulgula dharmakumarsinhji Abdulali, 1976 (Bhavnagar, Gujarat) [=*Alauda gulgula inconspicua* Severtzov, 1872 (Turkestan).].

dorabtatai: Eponym after Sir Dorabji Tata. “The name is a small token of my appreciation of the generous aid so often given by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay, to the

Bombay Natural History Society and to many individuals engaged in scientific research,” (Abdulali 1965).

Apus melba dorabtatai Abdulali, 1965 (Ghoti, Nasik District, Maharashtra state) [=*Tachymarptis melba dorabtatai* (Abdulali, 1965) (?)].

dorjei: Eponym after Raja S. T. Dorje, Foreign Minister to Maharaja of Bhutan.

Cinclus pallasi dorjei Kinnear, 1927 (Sakden, E. Bhutan).

Ducula: “Nepalese name *dukul* for the Mountain Imperial Pigeon *D. badia*.”

[Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name for this taxon as *Rajkapot*. However, they give *Dhukur* as the generic Nepali name for *Streptopelia* spp.].

Ducula Hodgson, 1836. Type, by monotypy, *Ducula Insignis* Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Ducula badia insignis* Hodgson, 1836.].

Dukhunensis / dukhunensis: Toponym after the Deccan region of India.

Alauda dukhunensis Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [=*Calandrella brachydactyla dukhunensis* (Sykes, 1832).].

Motacilla Dukhunensis Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [=*Motacilla alba dukhunensis* Sykes, 1832.].

farahensis: Toponym after Farah, Afghanistan.

Molpastes leucotis farahensis Koelz, 1939 (Farah, Afghanistan) [=*Pycnonotus leucogenys leucotis* (Gould, 1836).].

fernandonis: Eponym after E. C. Fernando of the Colombo Museum. “It is named after Mr. E. C. Fernando of the Colombo Museum in acknowledgement of his excellent work in carrying out the field collection of the Ceylon Survey on behalf of the British Museum and the Colombo Museum,” (Whistler 1939).

Orthotomus sutorius fernandonis Whistler, 1939 BBOC 60: 15 (Ohiya, Ceylon).

finga: Bengali name *Neel Finga* for Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus* Hay, 1854 (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Lanius fingah Shaw, 1809 (Peninsular India) [= *Dicrurus caerulescens caerulescens* (Linnaeus, 1758).].

Ganeesa / ganeesa: After the elephant-headed, human-bodied Hindu God Ganesh.

Hypsipetes Ganeesa Sykes, 1832 (Ghauts, Dukhun) [= *Hypsipetes leucocephalus ganeesa* Sykes, 1832.].

gangetica / gangeticus: Toponym after River Ganges (Ganga) of north India.

Suya gangetica Blyth, 1867 (Upper Ganges) [= *Prinia sylvatica gangetica* (Blyth, 1867).].

Otus bakkamoena gangeticus Ticehurst, 1922 (Fatehgarh, U.P.).

garhwaleensis: Toponym after the Garhwal region of Himachal Pradesh (erstwhile United Provinces), India.

Paradoxornis nipalensis garhwaleensis Fleming & Traylor, 1964 (Kurumtoli, Garhwal, U.P.).

garoense / garoensis: Toponym after the Garo Hills (East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills and West Garo Hills districts), Meghalaya, India.

Glaucidium brodiei garoense Koelz, 1952 (Tura) [= *Glaucidium brodiei brodiei* (Burton, 1836).].

Pseudominla castaneiceps garoensis Koelz, 1951 (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills) [= *Alcippe castaneiceps castaneiceps* (Hodgson, 1837)].

garuda: “A mythical bird or vulture, half-man, half-bird, on which Vishnu (the second god of the Hindu triad) rides,” (Dobwson 2000). Kannada: *Garuda*; Telugu: *Garuda lawa*; Malayalam: *Garudan* (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Haliaëtus garuda Lesson, 1830 [= *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert, 1783).].

gilgit: Toponym after Gilgit district in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Ianthocincla lineatum gilgit Hartert, 1909 (Gilgit) [= *Garrulax lineatus gilgit* (Hartert, 1909).].

gingalensis: “After the Gin Ganga, a river of southern Ceylon (Sri Lanka) (v. *singalensis*).”

Buceros gingalensis Shaw, 1811 (Ceylon) [= *Ocypteros gingalensis* (Shaw, 1811).].

gingica: “Erroneous toponym after the town of Gingi (Gingee), Coromandel (Tamil Nadu), India; the Collared Hill Partridge *Arborophila* is confined to the mountains of south-eastern China.”

Arborophila gingica (J. F. Gmelin, 1789).

ginginianus: “After the town of Gingi (Gingee), Tamil Nadu, India.”

[“The type specimen from Gingee (Tamil Nadu) and a bird from Madras (*J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 23: 155) are believed to be escapees”, Ripley (1982). Reported north of a line from Mumbai, Nagpur and northern Orissa.]

Turdus ginginianus Latham, 1790 (Gingee) [= *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham, 1790).].

girensis: Toponym after Sasangir, Junagadh, Gujarat, India. *Brachypterus benghalensis girensis* Koelz, 1954 (Sasan, Junagadh) [= *Dinopium benghalense dilutum* (Blyth, 1849).].

girra: Hindi name *Girja* and *Girri* (Blyth 1852; p. 302) for *Nettapus coromandelianus*.

Bernicla girra J. E. Gray, 1830³ [= *Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus* (Gmelin, 1789).].

goalpariensis: Toponym after Goalpara town and district in the state of Assam, India.

Certhia goalpariensis Royle, 1840 [= *Aethopyga sifaraja seheriae* (Tickell, 1833).].

goensis: Toponym after Goa state, India.

Lobivanellus goensis / Parra goensis Gmelin (1789) = *Tringa Indica* Boddaert, 1783 (Goa) [= *Vanellus indicus indicus* (Boddaert, 1783).].

goiavier: “No explanation [Scopoli (1786), *Deliciae florae et faunae insubricae*, fasc. 2, p. 96]; perhaps a corrup-

tion of the Tamil (Sri Lanka) name *kuruvi* used in combination for various small birds, including bulbuls and babblers.”

Pycnonotus goiavier goiavier (Scopoli, 1786). [Type specimen from Philippine Islands. Distributed in the far-east.]

gorii: Toponym after Gori, Afghanistan.

Gecinus gorii Hargitt, 1887 ('In Afghania meridionali') [= *Picus squamatus flavirostris* (Menzbier, 1886).].

govinda: “Hindu mythology. Govinda, the cowfinder, another name for Krishna the dark one.”

“A name of Krishna, given to him by Indra after having preserved the cattle by raising the mountain Govardhana,” (Garrett 2000). A large majority of people in the region around Pune (Maharashtra state, India) where Col. Sykes was based, worships Krishna].

Milvus Govinda Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Milvus migrans govinda* Sykes, 1832.].

gulgula: “No explanation [Franklin (1831), *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, I, 119]; probably refers to the fine song of the Small Skylark *Alauda* (Latin, *gula*, the throat), although *gulgul* is a name for the Indian Mynah *Acridotheres tristis* in Madhya Pradesh, India, and Langton (1920) records that *gulgula* in Punjabi means ‘globular’.”

[None of the taxa have a type locality from Madhya Pradesh, nor Punjab!]

Alauda gulgula Franklin, 1831 (The Ganges between Calcutta and Benares) [= *Alauda gulgula gulgula* Franklin, 1831.].

gulmergi: Toponym after Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Hemicelidon sibirica gulmergi Baker, 1923 (Gulmerg, Kashmir) [= *Muscicapa sibirica gulmergi* (Baker, 1923).].

gurgaoni: Toponym after Gurgaon, Haryana, India.

Caprimulgus asiaticus gurgaoni Koelz, 1939 (Hatin, Gurgaon, Haryana) [= *Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus* Latham, 1790.].

gurial: Bengali name, *Gurial*, for Stork-billed Kingfisher *Halcyon capensis* (Ali and Ripley 1987).

Halcyon⁴ gurial Pearson, 1841 (Midnapore, Bengal, India) [= *Halcyon capensis capensis* (Linnaeus, 1766).].

guzurata / guzuratus: Toponym after Gujarat state, India.

Sylvia guzurata Latham, 1790 (Guzerat) [= *Orthotomus sutorius guzuratus* (Latham, 1790).].

hazarae: Toponym after Hazara, Pakistan.

Caprimulgus indicus hazarae Whistler & Kinnear, 1935 (Abbottabad, Hazara, Himalayas).

Hemachalana / hemachalanus: Toponym after Himachal Pradesh state, India.

B.(ubo) Hemachalana Hume, 1873 (Kulu, 12000 feet, northern Punjab = Kotgarh fide Vaurie, 1965) [= *Bubo bubo hemachalanus* Hume, 1873.].

hemispila: Toponym after the Hemis monastery in Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Nucifraga hemispila Vigors, 1831 (Himalayan mountains) [= *Nucifraga caryocatactes hemispila* Vigors, 1831.].

Himalayana / himalayana / himalayanus / Himalayensis / himalayensis: “After the Himalaya Mountains (Sanskrit ‘abode of snow’), the great mountain chain of central Asia.”

Certhia Himalayana Vigors, 1832 (Himalayan mountains) [= *Certhia himalayana himalayana* Vigors, 1832].

Fregilus himalayanus Gould, 1862 (Himalayan Mountains) [= *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax himalayanus* (Gould, 1862) (Himalayan Mountains = Kumaon, restricted by Meinertzhagen, 1927, *Ibis*: 372)].

Gyps Himalayensis Hume, 1869 (Himalayas from Kabul to Bhutan) [= *Gyps himalayensis* Hume, 1869.].

hindustan / hindustanica / hindustanicus: Toponym after old name (Hindi), *Hindustan* [“the country of the Hindus,” (Yule and Burnell 1986)] for India.

Pterocles exustus hindustan Meinertzhagen, 1923 (Sambhar, Rajputana) [=*Pterocles exustus erlangeri* (Neumann, 1909).].

Cinnyris lotenia hindustanicus Whistler, 1944 (Kumta, North Kanara) [=*Nectarinia lotenia hindustanica* (Whistler, 1944).].

hokrae: Toponym after Hokra Jheel, Kashmir, India.

Acrocephalus concinens hokrae Whistler, 1930 (Hokra jheel, Kashmir) [=*Acrocephalus concinens haringtoni* Witherby, 1920.].

homrai: Nepali name, *homrai*, for *Buceros bicornis* (Ali and Ripley 1987). Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name *Rajdhanesh* to this taxon and the generic *Dhanesh* to all Bucerotidae.

Buceros homrai Hodgson, 1832 (Nepal) [=*Buceros bicornis homrai* Hodgson, 1832.].

Huhua: After Nepali name *Huhu*, *Huhu cheel* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Bubo nipalensis*. “*Huhua*, and *Huhu Chil*, Nepal (H.) [=Hodgson]” (Blyth 1852; p. 34). Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name *Mahakaushik* for this taxon.

Huhua Hodgson, 1836 [=*Bubo Duméril*, 1806.].

Huhua pectoralis Jerdon, 1840 (Malabar) [=*Bubo nipalensis nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836.].

humayuni: Eponym after Humayun Abdulali (1914-2001), Indian ornithologist. “...in honour of Humayun Abdulali, an eminent worker in the ornithology of India,” (Deignan 1951).

Pycnonotus cafer humayuni Deignan, 1951 (Deesa).

hutum: Onomatopoeic? Nepali name *Huchheel* (Grimmett, et al. 2003) for *Ketupa* spp., and *Malaha huchheel* for *K. zeylonensis*.

Strix hutum Horsf. & Moore, 1854 [=*Ketupa zeylonensis leschenault* (Temminck, 1820).].

hyder: Persian / Urdu *Hyder* meaning brave-hearted.

Hyder was the title given to the fearless warrior nephew of the Prophet, Hazrat Ali.

Astur hyder Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [=*Butastur teesa* (Franklin, 1832)].

inda: “Latin *Indus*, Indian; an erroneous toponym in the case of *Chloroceryle*.”

Chloroceryle indica (Linnaeus, 1766), “Panama and tropical South America,” (Howard and Moore 1984).

Indica / indicus: “Latin *Indicus*, Indian; an erroneous toponym in the case of *Urocolius*.”

Noctua Indica Franklin, 1831 (Banks of the Ganges and in the mountain chain of upper Hindooostan, i.e. Uttar Pradesh) [=*Athene brama indica* (Franklin, 1831).].

Astur indicus Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Accipiter trivirgatus indicus* (Hodgson, 1836).].

indiraji: Eponym after Smt Indira Gandhi (1917-1984), late politician and prime minister of India. “*Indiraji* is dedicated to the memory of our beloved friend and foremost member of the Delhi Birdwatching Society, the late Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi,” (Ripley et al., 1991; p. 24).

Spelaeornis troglodytoides indiraji Ripley, Saha & Beehler, 1991 (Arunachal Pradesh).

indoburmanicus: Toponym after the erstwhile area of Indo-Burma. Also a Biodiversity Hotspot, spanning the political boundaries of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), Bhutan, and part of eastern Nepal and northeastern India.

P.[alaeornis] indoburmanicus Hume, 1878 (No locality; restricted to Sikkim by Kloss) [=*Psittacula eupatria nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1836).]

Indranee / indranee: No explanation given by author. In Hindu mythology, Indra is “the king of heaven; the king of the Devas (Gods),” and Indranee (Indrani), “the wife of Indra...” (Garrett 2000).

Strix Indranee Sykes, 1832 (The Ghauts) [=*Strix leptogrammica indranee* Sykes, 1832 (The Ghauts=Lonauli, Western Ghats) (Ripley 1982).].

indus: See *Inda* and *indica*.

Falco Indus Boddaert, 1783 (Pondichery) [= *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert, 1783).].

jaffnense / jaffnensis: Toponym after Jaffna peninsula, Sri Lanka.

Brachypterus benghalensis jaffnensis Whistler, 1944 (Illuppaikkadavai, Ceylon) [= *Dinopium benghalense jaffnense* (Whistler, 1944).].

jugger: “Hindi name *jaggar* for the male or tiercel Laggar Falcon *Falco* (the femlae being known as *laggar*).”

Falco jugger J. E. Gray, 1834 (India).

kail: Toponym after Kail, Afghanistan.

Phylloscopus occipitalis kail Koelz, 1939 [= *Phylloscopus occipitalis* (Blyth, 1845).].

kalaphutki: Hindi translation = ‘black warbler.’ *Prinia socialis* is dark grey on top.

Sylvia kalaphutki Blyth, 1844; ex Buchanan MS., as synonym [= *Prinia socialis socialis* Sykes, 1832.].

kali: Toponym after Kali River, Nepal.

Garrulax erythrocephalus kali Vaurie, 1953 (Lete, Kali River Valley, Baglung dist., west central Nepal).

kanarae: Toponym after the Canara region (*Kannada*), west coast, India.

Micropternus brachyurus kanarae Koelz, 1950 (Londa, Belgaum Dist., Bombay) [= *Micropternus brachyurus jerdonii* (Malherbe, 1849).].

kandiana: Toponym after Kandy, Sri Lanka.

Merula kandiana Blyth, 1852, ex Kelaart MS (Mountains of Ceylon) [= *Turdus merula kinnisi* (Kelaart, 1851).].

kangrae: Toponym after Kangra town and district in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India.

Phylloscopus pulcher kangrae Ticehurst, 1923 (Simla).

Karenni / karenensis: Toponym after Karenni State, Burma (Myanmar).

Alcippe poioicephala karenni Robinson & Kloss, 1922 (Karenni).

Aethopyga nipalensis karenensis Ticehurst, 1939 (Karenni).

kargasiensis: Toponym after Kargasi Pass, Afghanistan. *Cinclus pallasii kargasiensis* Koelz, 1939 (Kargasi Pass, Afghanistan) [= *Cinclus pallasii tenuirostris* Bonaparte, 1850).].

kashmirensis / kashmirica / kashmiriensis: Toponym after the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Dumetonicola thoracica kashmirensis Sushkin, 1925 (north-western Himalaya) [= *Bradypterus thoracicus przewalskii* (Sushkin, 1925).].

Melanocorypha maxima kashmirica Koelz, 1939 (Kashmir, Rupshu, Hanle) [= *Melanocorypha maxima holdereri* Reichenow, 1911.].

Accipiter virgatus kashmiriensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1936 (Murree).

katchalensis: Toponym after Katchal Island, Nicobar Islands, India.

Sturnia erythropygia katchalensis Richmond, 1902 (Katchal, Nicobars) [= *Sturnus erythropygius katchalensis* (Richmond, 1902).].

kathiawarensis: Toponym after Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat state, India.

Lanius schach kathiawarensis Koelz, 1950 (Jamwala, Junagadh, Kathiawar Peninsula, India) [= *Lanius schach caniceps* Blyth, 1846.].

kaurensis: Toponym after the Kauri-Kachin tract, to the east of Bhamo, and bordering on the south of Tapeng River, 5,000 ft, Kachin State, Burma [Myanmar].

Garrulax caerulatus kaurensis (Rippon, 1901).

khasiana / khasica / khasiensis / khasium: Toponym after Khasi Hills (East Khasi Hills district, West Khasi Hills district), Meghalaya, India.

Actinodura khasiana Godwin-Austen, 1876 (Khasia Hills) [= *Actinodura egertoni khasiana* Godwin-Austen, 1876].

Hirundo daurica khasica Koelz, 1954 (Boko, Assam) [= *Hirundo striolata mayri* Hall, 1953].

Alcippe nipalensis khasiensis Koelz, 1954 (Cherrapunji, Khasia Hills) [= *Alcippe nipalensis nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837)].

Trochalopteron phoeniceum khasium Koelz, 1952 (Laitlyngkot, Khasi Hills) [= *Liocichla phoenicea bakeri* (Hartert, 1908)].

krishnakumarsinhji: Eponym after His Highness Raol Shri Krishnakumarsinhji (1919-1965), the 27th Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar and elder brother of Sri Dharmakumarsinhji (Vaurie and Dharmakumarsinhji 1954).

Calandrella raytal krishnakumarsinhji Vaurie & Dharmakumarsinhji, 1954 (Bhavnagar, Saurashtra).

krishnarajui: Eponym after K. S. R. Krishna Raju (?-2002), Indian ornithologist. "This new form is named to honour K. S. R. Krishna Raju of the Andhra Pradesh Natural History Society, for his efforts to promote the survey and conservation of the natural resources of the Eastern Ghats," (Ripley and Beehler 1985; p. 67).

Malacocincla abbotti krishnarajui Ripley & Beehler, 1985 (Pedevalasa, Chintapalli Teluk, Vizag District, Andhra Pradesh) (Teluk = Taluk).

kumaiensis: See *kumaonensis*.

Leiothrix lutea kumaiensis Whistler, 1943 (Dehra Dun, United Provinces).

kumaonensis: Toponym for the Kumaon region, in the Himalaya of Uttaranchal state (erstwhile United Provinces), India.

Chrysophlegma flavinucha kumaonensis Koelz, 1950 (Kathgodam, Naini Tal district, U. P.) [= *Picus flavinucha kumaonensis* (Koelz, 1950) (Kathgodam, Nainital district, Uttaranchal).].

Kundoo / kundoo: No explanation given by the author.

Oriolus Kundoo Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* Sykes, 1832].

kutru: Common Oriya name, *kutru*, for *Megalaima lineata*.

Megalaima lineata kutru Mukherjee, 1952 (Chahala, Simlipal Hills, Orissa) [= *Megalaima lineata rana* Ripley, 1950].

kwaka: Onomatopoeic. Hindi name *Waak* or *Kwaak* (Anon. 1998) for *Nycticorax nycticorax*.

Ardea kwaka S. G. Gmelin, Nov. Comm. Ac. Petrop., Vol. XV, p. 452, pl. xiv, 1771⁵ [= *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* Linnaeus, 1758].

ladacensis: Toponym after Ladakh district in Jammu and Kashmir state, India.

Acanthis flavirostris ladacensis R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926 (Leh) [= *Acanthis flavirostris rufostrigata* (Walton, 1905)].

lahtora: "Hindi name *latora* for a shrike *Lanius*."

Collurio Lahtora Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Lanius excubitor lahtora* (Sykes, 1832)].

lahulensis: Toponym after Lahul, Lahul and Spiti district in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India.

Lanius tephronotus lahulensis Koelz, 1950 (Kolung, Lahul, Punjab, India).

lanka / lankae / lankensis: Toponym after Sri Lanka.

Micropternus brachyura lanka Kloss, 1918 (Ceylon) [= *Micropternus brachyurus jerdonii* (Malherbe, 1849)].

Lobivanellus indicus lankae Koelz, 1939 (Galgamuwa, Ceylon) [= *Vanellus indicus lankae* (Koelz, 1939)].

Fulica atra lankensis Deraniyagala, 1959 (Horavapottana, North Central Province, Sri Lanka) [= *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus, 1758].

lepcharum: Eponym after *Lepcha* the aboriginal tribals of Sikkim, India.

Parus monticolus lepcharum R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926 (Gangtok, Sikkim).

Lerwa/lerwa: “Bhutea (Bhutan) name *lerwa* for the Snow Partridge *L. lerwa*.”

Lerwa Hodgson, 1837⁶.

Perdix lerwa Hodgson, 1833 (Northern region of Nepal) [= *Lerwa lerwa* (Hodgson, 1833)].

lettia: After Nepali name *Latty kusyal* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Otus bakkamoena lettia*.

Scops lettia Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Otus bakkamoena lettia* (Hodgson, 1836)].

lhamarum: Tibetan word *Lama* for Buddhist monk. Buddhism is a predominant religion in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir, India), from where this taxon was named.

Alauda arvensis lhamarum R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926 (Ladak).

londae: Toponym after Londa, Karnataka state, India.

Chibia hottentotta londae Koelz, 1939 (Londa, Bombay Presidency) [= *Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus* (Linnaeus, 1766)].

lucknowensis: Toponym after Lucknow city and district in Uttar Pradesh state, India.

Saxicoloides fulicata lucknowensis Koelz, 1939 (Lucknow, U. P.) [= *Saxicoloides fulicata cambaiensis* (Latham, 1790)].

lushaiensis: Toponym after Lushai Hills, Mizoram state, India.

Coracina javensis lushaiensis Koelz, 1954 (Sangau, Lushai Hills) [= *Coracina macei nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1836)].

Maderaspatanus / maderaspatensis: “After the city and seaport of Madras, Tamil Nadu, India (Modern Latin *Maderaspata*). An erroneous toponym after Madras (*v. madaraspatensis*), was used by Linnaeus for a white-eye (*Zosterops*) when he meant to write *madagascariensis*.”

[Madras = Chennai].

Oriolus Maderaspatanus Franklin, 1831 (Ganges between Calcutta and Benares...) [= *Oriolus xanthornus xanthornus* (Linnaeus, 1758)].
Motacilla maderaspatensis Gmelin, 1789 (India=Madras).
Zosterops maderaspatanus maderaspatanus (Linnaeus, 1766).

mahendrae: Toponym after Mahendragiri Hills, Orissa, India.

Prinia sylvatica mahendrae Koelz, 1939 (Mahendra Giri, Orissa).

mahrattarum: Toponym after the Mahratta (Maratha) country, Maharashtra state, India. This seems to be an erroneous toponym, as the type is from Sri Lanka.

Parus major mahrattarum Hartert, 1905 (Ceylon).

Mahrattensis / mahrattensis: “After the Mahratta country of India; the Mahrattas or Marathas are a martial race of central India.”

Caprimulgus Mahrattensis Sykes, 1832 (Mahrattas) [= *Caprimulgus mahrattensis* Sykes, 1832].

Maina: Hindi name *Maina* for members of the Sturnidae.

Maina Hodgson, 1836 [= *Gracula* Linnaeus, 1758].

malabarica / malabaricum / malabaricus: “After the Malabar coast and district (Kerala), the first part of India known to Europeans.”

Alauda malabarica Scopoli, 1786 (Malabar) [= *Galerida malabarica* (Scopoli, 1786)].

Dinopium javanense malabaricum Whistler & Kinnear, 1934 (Manantoddy, Wynad).

Turdus malabaricus Gmelin, 1789 (Malabar Coast [=*Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus* (Gmelin, 1789).].

Malcoha: Sri Lankan name *Mal koha* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Rhopodytes* Cabanis & Heine, 1863 and, *Phaenicophaeus* Stephens, 1815 species and, Nepali name *Mal kowwa* (Grimmett, et al. 2003) for the latter taxon.

Malcoha Schinz, 1821 [=*Phaenicophaeus* Stephens, 1815.].

Maldivarum / maldivus / maledivicus: “After the Maldives Islands (Divehi Raajje), Indian Ocean.”

Glareola (Pratincola) Maldivarum J.R. Forster, 1795 (Open sea in the latitude of the Maldives Islands...) [=*Glareola maldivarum* J.R. Forster, 1795.].

Amauornis phoenicurus maldivus Phillips & Sims, 1958 (Hulule Island, North Malé Atoll, Maldives archipelago) [=*Amauornis phoenicurus phoenicurus* (Pennant, 1769).].

Corvus splendens maledivicus Reichenow, 1904 (Maldives).

manipurensis / munipurensis: Toponym after the state of Manipur, India.

Certhia manipurensis Hume, 1881 (Eastern Hills, Manipur) [=*Certhia discolor manipurensis* Hume, 1881.]. *Cisticola manipurensis* Godwin-Austen, 1874 (Manipur Valley) [=*Cisticola juncidis cursitans* (Franklin, 1832).].

manis: *Mani* is short for the mantra of Avalokiteshvara (the Buddha), “Om Mani Padme Hum”. Koelz was a collector of oriental art and greatly interested in Tibetan culture. He does not give the etymology of this word.

Homochlamys fortipes manis Koelz, 1954 (Mawphlang, Khasi Hills) [=*Cettia fortipes fortipes* (Hodgson, 1845).].

manyar: “Tamil (Sri Lankan) name *manja* for various weaverbirds.”
[Weaver birds = Ploceidae.]

Ploceus manyar (Horsfield, 1821).

marathae: Eponym after the Maratha race of Maharashtra state or, toponym after Maharashtra state, India.

Otus bakkamoena marathae Ticehurst, 1922 (Raipur, Central Provinces).

mecranensis: Toponym after the Mekran area in Pakistan.

Francolinus pondicerianus mecranensis Zarudny & Härm, 1913 (Valley of the Rud-I-Sarbas River, Persian Baluchistan).

merguiensis: Toponym after Mergui Archipelago, Burma (Myanmar).

Collocalia merguiensis Hartert, 1892 (Mergui) [=*Collocalia esculenta elachyptera* Oberholser, 1906.].

Mesia: Nepali name *Misiya* for *Leiothrix argentauris* (Grimmett, et al. 2003).

Mesia Hodgson, 1838 [=*Leiothrix* Swainson, 1832]. *Mesia argentauris* Hodgson, 1838 (Nepal) [=*Leiothrix argentauris argentauris* (Hodgson, 1838).].

midnicobaricus: Toponym after Nicobar Islands, India.

Amauornis phoenicurus midnicobaricus Abdulali, 1979 (Nancowry Island, Central Nicobars).

Minla: “Nepalese name *minla* for the Redtailed Minla *M. ignotincta*.”

Minla Hodgson, 1838.

Minla ignotincta Hodgson, 1838 (Central and northern regions of the hills, Nepal).

Mino: “Hindi name *maina* for starlings and mynahs.”
[This genus is not used any longer for any taxon within the political boundaries covered by this paper.].

Mino Lesson, 1827.

Mino coronatus (Blyth, 1842) (Tenasserim) [=*Ampeliceps coronatus* Blyth, 1842.].

mithilensis: Toponym after the ancient Indian town of Mithila, corresponding with the region of Tirhut,

comprising approximately of the districts of Champaran, Saran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur in Bihar. “A city, the capital of Videha or North Bihar, which corresponds to the modern Tirhut and Puraniya, between the Gandaki and Kosi rivers...It was the country of King Janaka, and the name of his capital, Janaka-pura, still survives in ‘Janakpoor,’ on the northern frontier,” (Dowson 2000).

Circaetus mithilensis Gray, 1846 [= *Spilornis cheela cheela* (Latham, 1790).].

mohun: Eponym after Nepali ruler, Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana. “It gives me great pleasure to name this subspecies in honor of the Prime Minister-Ruler of Nepal who did so much to make our Expedition a success. His Highness Maharajah Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.” (Ripley 1950; p. 103).

Mulleripicus pulverulentus mohun Ripley, 1950 (Jamu Ghat, Bheri River, western Nepal).

Munia: Hindi name *Munia* for members of the Estrildidae.

Munia Hodgson, 1836 [= *Lonchura* Sykes, 1832.].
M.(unia) Rubroniger Hodgson, 1836 [= *Lonchura malacca rubronigra* (Hodgson, 1836).].

murghi: Hindi name *Murgi* for *Gallus gallus*.

Persian “murghi” Derived from the Persian Murgh for ‘bird’ commonly used in Urdu as Jangli Murghi for *Gallus gallus*.

Gallus ferrugineus murghi Robinson & Kloss, 1920 (Chirala, Gaya district, Bihar) [= *Gallus gallus murghi* Robinson & Kloss, 1920.].

mussooriensis: Toponym after Mussoorie town in Uttarakhand state, India.

Aethopyga siparaja mussooriensis Baker, 1925 (Mussoorie) [= *Aethopyga siparaja seheriae* (Tickell, 1833).].

muthura: Toponym after the city of Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Phasianus muthura Latham, 1823 [= *Lophura leucomelana melanota* (Hutton, 1848).].

muttui: “Malayalam (Indian) native name *muttupilla* for the Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa*.”

[*Muttu* is a common Tamil name for a person. Layard in 1854 in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* series 2, 13(74): 127, named *Muscicapa muttui*, “after my old and attached servant Muttu, to whose patient perseverance and hunting skill I owe so many of my best birds. This one he brought in one morning at Pt Pedro in the month of June...” (Kannan 1996.).]

Butalis muttui Layard, 1854 (Pt Pedro, Ceylon) [= *Muscicapa muttui muttui* (Layard, 1854).].

Myitkyiensis: Toponym after Myitkyina town, capital of Kachin State in north Burma (Myanmar).

Microscelis viridescens myitkyinensis Deignan, 1948 [= *Iole virescens myitkyinensis* (Deignan, 1948).].

nagaensis: “After the Naga Hills, Kachin, Burma (Myanmar).”

Sitta nagaensis Godwin-Austen, 1874 (Naga Hills, NE. Frontier, Bengal).

namdapha: Toponym after Namdapha, Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh state in India.

Pomatorhinus ferruginosus namdapha Ripley, 1980 (40-mile camp [Bhimraj camp], east of Miao, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh).

narcondami: “After Narcondam Island, Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal.”

Rhyticeros narcondami Hume, 1873 (Narcondam Island).⁷

navarroi: Eponym after ornithologist Rev. Br. Antonio Navarro, S.J. (1903-1987). “Named in honour of Br. A. Navarro, S.J., of St. Xavier’s High School, Bombay, who procured the specimens at Khandala, and who has in other ways helped the Society with ornithological and other material over the last 30 years,” (Abdulali 1959; p. 335).

Dumetia hyperythra navarroi Abdulali, 1959 (Khandala, Western Ghats, Poona District, Bombay State) [= *Dumetia hyperythra abuensis* Harington, 1915 (Mount Abu).].

neilgherriensis: See **nilghiriensis.**

O.(reocincla) neilgherriensis Blyth, 1847 (Neilgherries) [= *Zoothera dauma neilgherriensis* (Blyth, 1847).].

nepalensis / nepaulensis: See **nipalensis.**

T.(ichodroma) nepalensis Bonaparte, 1850 (Central Asia) [= *Tichodroma muraria nepalensis* Bonaparte, 1850.].
Phasianus nepaulensis Griffith & Pidgeon, 1829 (Almorah, India) [= *Phasianus melanocephalus* (J. E. Gray, 1829).].

newarensis: “Newár: name of the indigenous people of Nepal proper,” (Hodgson 1836).

Ulula newarnesis Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Strix leptogrammica newarensis* (Hodgson, 1836).].

nicobarensis / nicobarica / nicobaricus / nicobariensis: “After the Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal.”

Rallus striatus nicobarensis Abdulali, 1967 (1966) (Nancowri, central Nicobars) [= *Gallirallus striatus obscurior* (Hume, 1874).].

Aethopyga nicobarica Hume, 1873 (Kondul and Meroe Islands, Nicobar Group) [= *Aethopyga sifaraja nicobarica* Hume, 1873.].

Ephialtes nicobaricus Hume, 1876 (Nicobars) [= *Otus scops nicobaricus* (Hume, 1876) (Nicobars=Camorta I.).].

Dissemurus paradiseus nicobariensis Baker, 1918 (Kondel, Nicobars) [= *Dicrurus paradiseus nicobariensis* (Baker, 1918).].

nilghiriensis / nilgiriensis: “After the Nilghiri or Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu, India.”

Anthus nilghiriensis Sharpe, 1885 (Hills of southern India=Nilgiri Hills).

Saxicola caprata nilgiriensis Whistler, 1940 (Ootacamund).

Niltava: “Nepalese name *niltau* for the Rufous-bellied Niltava *N. sundara*.”

Niltava Hodgson, 1837.

Niltava Sundara Hodgson, 1837 (Nepal) [= *Niltava sundara sundara* Hodgson, 1837.].

Ninox: “Synonymized genus *Nisus*, sparrowhawk; synonymized genus *Noctua*, owl (Latin *noctua*, an owl; *nox, noctis*, the night); of the Brown Hawk Owl *N. scutulata*, Hodgson (1837), *The Madras Journal of Literature and Science* 5, 23, wrote, ‘The experienced Shikaree who brought me, recently, a fine male specimen of this bird, asked me, when he put it in my hand, whether it was a *Baaz* (hawk) or an *Ulu* (owl)?...It is an owl, undoubtedly, but the most accipitrine of owls...’”
Ninox Hodgson, 1837.

Strix Lugubris Tickell, 1833 (Dampara, Dholbhúm, Bengal) [= *Ninox scutulata lugubris* (Tickell, 1833).].

Nipalensis / nipalensis: “After Nepal, widely written Nipal in former times (Nepalese *ni pal*, holy land.”

Hirundo Nipalensis Hodgson, 1837 (1836) (Nepal) [= *Hirundo daurica nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837 (1836).].

Buceros nipalensis Hodgson, 1829 (Nepal) [= *Aceros nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1829).].

orissae: Toponym after Orissa state in India.

Rhipidura albicollis orissae Ripley, 1955 (Toda, Bonai, Orissa).

pagodarum: “Portuguese *pagode*, a temple or pagodah; the Brahminy Mynah *Sturnus* is commonly found around temples and villages.”

[Etymology: ‘...perhaps from Tamil *pagavadi*, from Sanskrit *bhagavati*, goddess, from feminine of *bhagavat...*’ (<http://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entries/28/p0012800.html>).].

Turdus pagodarum Gmelin, 1789 (Malabar) [= *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin, 1789).].

palniensis: Toponym after the Palni Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu state, India.

Prinia sylvatica palniensis Koelz, 1939 (Kodaikanal, Palni Hills) [= *Prinia sylvatica sylvatica* Jerdon, 1840].]

pandoo: “Marathi (Indian) native name *pandu* for the male Indian Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola*. ”

Petrocincla Pandoo Sykes, 1832 (Ghauts, Dukhun) [= *Monticola solitarius pandoo* (Sykes, 1832)].

pandubia: Hindi *Pandubi* (submarine) for the Dabchick *Tachybaptus ruficollis*.

Podiceps minor var. *pandubia* Hodgson, 1844 nom. nud. [= *Tachybaptus ruficollis capensis* (Salvadori, 1884)].

pangpui: Toponym after Mizo name *Phawngpui* for the Blue Mountains, Mizoram, India. Sangau is at the northern base of the mountain (Choudhury 2004).

Mycerobas melanozanthus pangpui Koelz, 1954 (Sangau, Lushai Hills) [= *Mycerobas melanozanthus* Hodgson, 1836].

patia: Nepali name *Patia* for *Orthotomus sutorius* (Anon. 1998).

Orthotomus patia Hodgson, P.Z.S. Aug. 1845, p. 29 (Nepal) [= *Orthotomus sutorius patia* Hodgson, 1845].

patkaicus: Toponym after Patkai Mountains, upper Myanmar (Burma).

(*Garrulax*) *patkaicus* Reichenow, 1913 (Patkai Mountains, Upper-Burma) [= *Garrulax leucolophus patkaicus* Reichenow, 1913].

peguensis: Toponym after Pegu, Myanmar (Burma).

Ploceus manyar peguensis Baker, 1925 (Pegu).

pentah: Telugu word *Penta* for cow dung (cow pat). Perhaps the taxon was found feeding occasionally on undigested grain in dung of cattle grazing on common grounds around villages.

Coturnix pentah Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Perdicula asiatica* (Latham, 1790)].

picru: Afghani name *Picru* for this Bulbul. “The subspecific epithet is a local vernacular name,” (Koelz 1954; p. 11).

Molpastes leucogenys picru Koelz, 1954 (Laghman, Afghanistan) [= *Pycnonotus leucogenys leucogenys* (Gray, 1835)].

Pitta / Pittidae: “Telegu (Malayan) name *pitta*, a pretty bauble or pet.”

[Family Pittidae—Pittas. “The word *Pitta* has come into ornithology, from the Telugu [(Indian) name] *pitta*, meaning a small bird, latinized by Vieillot in 1816 (*Analyse*, p. 42) as the name of a genus, and since adopted by English ornithologists as the general name for a group of birds, called by the French ‘Breves’, and remarkable for their beauty. In ornithology the word is first found as part of the native name, *Ponnunku pitta*, of a bird, given in 1713 by Petiver, in the ‘mantissa’ to John Ray’s (1628–1705) SYNOPSIS (p. 195), on the authority of one Edward Buckley of Fort St George, Madras city. This was the first attempt to catalogue the birds of any part of the British possessions in India. This bird is the *Pitta bengalensis* of modern ornithologists, and is said by Jerdon in *Birds of India*, volume 1, 503, to bear the Telugu name of *Pona-inki*. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th edition, 1911).]

Pitta Vieillot, 1816.

Corvus brachyurus Linnaeus, 1766 (Moluccas=Ceylon) [= *Pitta brachyura brachyura* (Linnaeus, 1766)].

pondiceriana / pondicerianus: “After the former French colony of Pondichéry (Puduchcheri, Tamil Nadu), southwest of Madras, India.”

Muscicapa pondiceriana Gmelin, 1789 (Coromandel) [= *Tephrodornis pondicerianus pondicerianus* (Gmelin, 1789)].

Poonensis: Toponym after Poona (Pune) city and district in Maharashtra state, India.

Muscicapa Poonensis Sykes, 1832 (Poona) [= *Muscicapa dauurica* Pallas, 1811].

Pucrasia: “Nepali name *pokras* for the Koklas Pheasant *P. macrolopha*.”

Pucrasia G. R. Gray, 1841.

Satyra macrolopha Lesson, 1829 (Bengal, error = Almorah Hills, Kumaon) [= *Pucrasia macrolopha macrolopha* (Lesson, 1829)].

punjaubi: Toponym after the state of Punjab, India (and in Pakistan).

Perdicula asiatica punjaubi Whistler, 1939 (Ambala, Punjab).

rajputanae: Toponym after the erstwhile Rajputana region, now represented by Rajasthan state, India.

Salpornis spilonotus rajputanae R. & A. Meinertzhagen, 1926 (Sambhur).

Rama / rama: “Hindu mythology. Rama, the incarnation of Vishnu.”

Sylvia Rama Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Hippolais caligata rama* (Sykes, 1832)].

rana: Eponym after ‘...the Rana family, the family of the Prime Ministers of Nepal, who have made and shaped the destiny of that country for over one hundred years,’ (Ripley 1950).

Megalaima zeylanica rana Ripley, 1950 (Bajora, Dailekh Dist., west Nepal) [= *Megalaima lineata rana* Ripley, 1950].

rangoonensis: Toponym after Rangoon city (Yangon), Burma (Myanmar).

Edolius rangoonensis Gould, 1836 [= *Dicrurus paradiseus rangoonensis* (Gould, 1836)].

Raya: Nepali name *Rai-i*. Cachari name *Dao hangari raja* (Anon. 1998), for *Psarisomus dalhousiae*.

Raya Hodgson, 1839 (JASB VIII: 35) [= *Psarisomus Swainsoni*, 1837].

Raya sericeogula Hodgson, 1839 [= *Psarisomus dalhousiae dalhousiae* (Jameson, 1835)].

raytal: “Hindi name *retal* for the Sand Lark *Calandrella*.”

[Hindi Rat for sand. Adweller of sandy areas.]

Alauda raytal ‘Buchanon-Hamilton’ = Blyth, 1844-45 (Lucknow) [= *Calandrella raytal raytal* (Blyth, 1844-45)].

reubeni: Eponym after David E. Reuben (1893). “...Mr David E. Reuben, I.C.S. (Retd.) who served on the Executive Committee of the Bombay Natural History Society from 1954 to 1975 and who over many years has advised and assisted me with the drafting and editing of ornithological and other notes and papers,” (Abdulali 1977).

Oriolus xanthornus reubeni Abdulali, 1977 (Wrightmyo, South Andaman).

reximenti: Eponym after Rex Pimento. “The bird is named after Rex Pimento, Field Assistant, at the Bombay Natural History Society, who has twice accompanied me to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and worked assiduously in the field,” (Abdulali 1979).

Ninox affinis reximenti Abdulali, 1979 (Magar Nulla, Campbell Bay, Andamans).

rincheni: Tibetan term for ‘jewel’ or ‘precious’. Etymology not given by Koelz, but another example of his deep interest in Tibetan culture (see *manis*).

Bambusicola fytchii rincheni Koelz, 1954 (Sangau, Lushai Hills) [= *Bambusicola fytchii hopkinsoni* Godwin-Austen, 1874].

religiosa: “Latin *religiosus*, religious, sacred; a misnomer, Linnaeus having confused the Hill Grackle or Mynah *Gracula* with the Common Mynah *Acridotheres tristis* which is held sacred by the Hindus.”

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus, 1758.

rupchandi: Eponym after Thakur Rup Chand, “...who has been my constant companion...” (Koelz 1954).

Batrachostomus hodgsoni rupchandi Koelz, 1954 (Karong, Manipur) [= *Batrachostomus hodgsoni hodgsoni* (G. R. Gray, 1859)].

salimalii: Eponym after Indian ornithologist, Dr Salim Ali (1896-1987).

Perdicula argoondah salimalii Whistler, 1943.

[“Now Mr. Salim Ali has produced this series of bright brick-red specimens of the Rock Bush-Quail from Marikanive in the Chitaldrug District which are even brighter and redder than the red race of the other species. The discovery is made more interesting by the fact that

with his usual care Mr. Salim Ali preserved a sample of the bright brick-red soil on which the new race was found and with which it agrees perfectly,” (Ali and Whistler 1943).]

Ploceus megarhynchus salimalii Abdulali, 1961 (Bhutan Duars).

[“...in recognition of the interest Dr. Sálim Ali has always shown in this elusive species, which interest really induced me to examine the cage birds and enquire into their plumages,” (Abdulali 1961).]

salwinensis: Toponym after the Salwin River, Burma.

Abrornis superciliaris salwinensis Baker, 1924 (Salween) [= *Abroscopus superciliaris superciliaris* (Blyth, 1859)].

saramatii: Toponym after Mount Saramati in Nagaland state, India.

Parus rubidiventris saramatii Ripley, 1961 (Mount Saramati, Naga Hills).

sardarpatei: Toponym after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950), Indian freedom fighter and politician.

Ploceus philippinus sardarpatei Koelz, 1952 (Ratnapur, Bhabanagar [sic], Saurashtra) [*Ploceus philippinus philippinus* (Linnaeus, 1766).].

sarkari: Toponym after the Circars region, in Orissa state, India. “Coastal region north of the Coromandel coast of Andhra Pradesh comprising the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore and the southernmost coastal region of Orissa in Ganjam district. Divided into Northern Circars and Southern Circars. Northern Circars were ceded by the Nizam to the British in 1766,” (Mathur 2003).

Dendrocitta formosae sarkari Kinnear & Whistler, 1930.

Sasia: “Nepali name *sasya* for the Russet Piculet *S. ochracea*.”

[*Sasiya* (Grimmett, et al. 2003).].

Sasia Hodgson, 1837.

Sasia ochracea Hodgson, 1837 (Nepal) [= *Sasia ochracea ochracea* Hodgson, 1837.].

Saularis / saularis: “Hindi name *saulary* for the Magpie Robin *Copsychus*. Earlier authors suggest that Linnaeus, thinking that Latham’s ‘Dial-bird’ (Hindi *dhaiyal*, magpie robin) had something to do with a sun-dial, meant to name it *solaris* (Latin *solaris*, solar, of the sun), but by a slip of the pen wrote *saularis*.”

[The Hindi name for this bird is *dhayal*. Not *saulary*.] *Gracula Sularis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Asia=Bengal) [= *Copsychus saularis saularis* (Linnaeus, 1758).].

saurashrensis: Toponym after the Saurashtra region in Gujarat state, India.

Chrysomma sinensis saurashrensis Koelz, 1954 (Sasan, Saurashtra) [= *Chrysomma sinense hypoleucum* (Franklin, 1831).].

scindeanus / scindicum / scindicus: See *sindianus*.

Picus scindeanus ‘Gould MS.’ = Horsfield & Moore, 1858 (Shikarpore, Sind) [= *Dendrocopos assimilis* (Blyth, 1841).].

Pyctorhis altirostris scindicus Harington, 1915 (Sukkur, Sind) [= *Chrysomma altirostre scindicum* (Harington, 1915).].

Seheriae / seheriae: Toponym after Seheria near Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

Nectarinia (sic) *Seheriae* T.(ickell), 1833 (near Seheria in Borabhúm) [= *Aethopyga sипарая seheriae* (Tickell, 1833).].

seistanicus: Toponym after Seistan, in southwest Afghanistan.

Porphyrio poliocephalus seistanicus Zarudny & Härm, 1911 (Seistan) [= *Porphyrio porphyrio seistanicus* Zarudny & Härm, 1911.].

shaheen: Persian name *Shaheen* for *Falco peregrinus peregrinator* Sundevall, 1837. “*Shahin* (‘royal’), female; *Koela* (‘charcoal’), male: H [=Hindi],” (Blyth 1852; p. 14).

Falco shaheen Jerdon, 1839 (Travancore, India) [= *Falco peregrinus peregrinator* Sundevall, 1837.].

Shanensis / shanus: Toponym after the Shan States, Burma (Myanmar).

Certhia discolor shanensis E. C. S. Baker, 1930.

Garrulax erythrocephalus shanus de Schauensee, 1946 (Kengtung) [= *Garrulax erythrocephalus schistaceus* Deignan, 1938].

shekarii: Eponym after P. B. Shekar. "...in recognition of the hard work in the field and in the preparation of skins done by P. B. Shekar..." (Abdulali 1964).

Pelargopsis capensis shekarii Abdulali, 1964 (Chiria Tapoo, South Andaman) [= *Halcyon capensis osmastoni* (Baker, 1934)].

Sibia: "Nepalese name *sibya* for the Black-capped Sibia *Heterophasia capistrata*."

Sibia Hodgson, 1836 [= *Actinodura* Gould, 1836].

sidhoutensis: Toponym after Sidhout [Siddavatam] town in Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus sidhoutensis Koelz, 1939 (Sidhout, Cuddapah, Madras) [= *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* Linnaeus, 1766].

sikkimensis: Toponym after Sikkim, India.

Grammatoptila striata sikkimensis Ticehurst, 1924 (Sikkim) [= *Garrulax striatus sikkimensis* (Ticehurst, 1924)].

simlae / simlaensis: "After the city of Simla, capital of Himachal Pradesh state, India, and, under the British Raj, the summer residence of the Viceroy."

Picus chlorolophus simlae Meinertzhagen, 1924 (Dehra Dun).

Siva strigula simlaensis Meinertzhagen, 1926 (Simla) [= *Minla strigula simlaensis* Meinertzhagen, 1926].

sindiana / sindianus: "After the province of Sind, formerly in British India, now in Pakistan."

Mirafra erythroptera sindianus Ticehurst, 1920 (Karachi, Sind) [= *Mirafra erythroptera sindiana* Ticehurst, 1920].

singalensis: "Erroneous type locality after Sri Lanka (Ceylon); the natives of Sri Lanka are called Singhalese (Sanskrit *Simala*, Sri Lanka)."

[The Sanskrit word *Simala* or *Simhala* means 'dwelling of lions', Yule & Burnell (1986).].

Apus singalensis Madarász, 1911 (Ceylon) [= *Apus affinis singalensis* Madarász, 1911].

sinlumensis: Toponym after Sinlum Hills, Burma (Myanmar). *Urocichla sinlumensis* Harington, 1908 (Snlum, Bhamo Hills) [= *Spelaeornis longicaudatus* (F. Moore, 1854)].

sintaungensis: Toponym after Sintaung city, Shan State, Burma (Myanmar).

Krmnochelidon sintaubensis E. C. S. Baker, 1933 (Sitaung, S. Shan States) [= *Ptyonoprogne concolor sintaubensis* (E. C. S. Baker, 1933)].

Apus singalensis Madarász, 1911 (Ceylon) [= *Apus affinis singalensis* Madarász, 1911].

sipahi: "Hindi *sipahi*, a soldier, a sepoy; refers to scarlet uniforms of the native Indian infantry and the plumage of the Scarlet Finch *Haematoospiza*."

[*Sipahi* is a Persian word. It perhaps refers to the soldiers of the cavalry, "horse-soldier" Yule & Burnell (1986).].

C.(orythus) Sipahi Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Haematoospiza sipahi* (Hodgson, 1836)].

Siphia: "Nepalese name *siphyā* for the Orange-gorgetted Flycatcher *Ficedula strophiata*."

Siphia Hodgson, 1837 [= *Muscicapa* Brisson, 1760].

sirkee: Gujarati name *Sirkeer* / *Lili Sirkeer* for *Phoenicophaeus leschenaultii* (Anon. 1998). Onomatopoeic?

Centropus sirkee J. E. Gray, 1831 (No locality=Cawnpore) [= *Phoenicophaeus leschenaultii sirkee* (J. E. Gray, 1831)].

sirotensis: Toponym after Sirotai, Afghanistan.

Prunella strophiatus sirotensis Koelz, 1939 (Sirotai, Afghanistan) [= *Prunella strophiata jerdoni* (Brooks, 1873)].

Siva: "No explanation [Hodgson (1837), *India Revue*, 2, 88], but probably from Hindi *siva*, happy (whence Siva, the Hindu god of life and death)."

Siva Hodgson, 1838 [=*Minla* Hodgson, 1838].

stupae: After the Buddhist *Stupa* at Sanchi, near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, India.

Parus major stupae Koelz, 1939 (Sanchi, Bhopal).

subhemalayana: See **subhimachala**.

Cisticola subhemalayana Hodgson, 1844 nom. nud. (Nepal) [=*Cisticola juncidis cursitans* (Franklin, 1832)].

Subhimachala / subhimachalus: “Latin *sub-*, beneath, at the foot of; Hindi *himachal*, snow, snowy (i.e. the Himalayas); the Red-headed Rosefinch *Propyrrhula* was described from Nepal.”

Corythus? Subhimachalus Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Propyrrhula subhimachala* (Hodgson, 1836)].

Sultanea / sultaneus: “Arabic *sultan*, a king or sultan.”

Parus sultaneus Hodgson, 1837 (central and northern regions of the Hills, Nepal) [=*Melanochlora sultanea sultanea* (Hodgson, 1837)].

Sundara / sundara: “Hindi *sundar*, beautiful.”

Niltava Sundara Hodgson, 1837 (Nepal) [=*Niltava sundara sundara* Hodgson, 1837].

sunia: “Nepalese name *sunya kusial* for the Oriental Scops Owl *Otus*.”

Scops sunia Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Otus scops sunia* (Hodgson, 1836)].

suratensis: Toponym after Surat city in Gujarat, India.

Columba suratensis Gmelin, 1789 (Surat, Gulf of Cambay, India) [=*Streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gmelin, 1789)].

Suthora: “Nepalese name *suthora* for the Ashy-eared Parrotbill *Paradoxornis nipalensis*.”

Suthora Hodgson, 1838⁸ [=*Paradoxornis* Gould, 1836].

Suya: “Nepalese name *suya* for the Nepal Fulvetta *Alcippe nipalensis*.”

Suya Hodgson, 1836 [=*Prinia* Horsfield, 1821].
Suya criniger Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [=*Suya crinigera crinigera* Hodgson, 1836].

Syama / syama: After Hindi *Syam*, dark coloured. “*Syama* (‘black’), Nepal,” (Blyth 1852; p. 17).

Baza Syama Hodgson, 1836 (Lower region of Nepal) [=*Aviceda leuphotes syama* (Hodgson, 1836)].

takko: After Hindi name *Takko* (Ali and Ripley 1987) for *Megalurus palustris*.

Turdus takko Horsf. & Moore, 1854; ex Buch.-Hamilton MS [=*Megalurus palustris toklao* (Blyth, 1843)].

tanki: “No explanation (Blyth 1843), *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 12, 180, except, ‘Among Dr Buchanan Hamilton’s drawings is that of a species named by him *Turnix tanki*’ (cf. Lepcha (Indian) name *tanki* for the sparrowhawk *Accipiter*).”

Turnix tanki Blyth, 1843 (No locality = Bengal) [=*Turnix tanki tanki* Blyth, 1843].

taprobana / taprobanus: Toponym after ancient (16th-17th century) name, ‘Taprobane’, for Sri Lanka (Aguiar 2000).

Alcedo ispida var. *taprobana* Kleinschmidt, 1894 (Ceylon) [=*Alcedo atthis taprobana* Kleinschmidt, 1894].

Clamator jacobinus taprobanus Hartert, 1915 (Northwestern Ceylon) [=*Clamator jacobinus jacobinus* (Boddaert, 1783)].

tarayensis: After ‘tarai’ the swampy grassland habitat of the Himalayan foothills
Ardea tarayensis Gray, 1846 [=*Ardea purpurea manillensis* Meyer, 1834].

teesa: “Hindi name *tisa* for the White-eyed Buzzard *Butastur*.”

[“*Tisa*, or *Teesa* (from the voice), Hind.” (Blyth 1852; p. 21)].

Circus Teesa Franklin, 1832 (Farther India = Ganges-Nerbudda, *apud* Baker) [= *Butastur teesa* (Franklin, 1832).].

tehminae: Eponym after Tehmina (1902-1939), wife of Indian ornithologist Dr Sálim Ali, who collected the bird.

Brachypternus benghalensis tehminae Whistler & Kinnear, 1934 (Rajampara, 1350 feet; Panthalam Hills, Travancore) [= *Dinopium benghalense tehminae* (Whistler & Kinnear, 1934).].

Tenthaca: Nepali name *Tentha* (Grimmet, et al. 2003) for *Tephrodornis* sp., woodshrikes.

Tenthaca Hodgson, 1837 [= *Tephrodornis* Swainson, 1832].

Tenthaca pelvica Hodgson, 1837 (Nepal) [= *Tephrodornis virgatus pelvica* (Hodgson, 1837).].

Tesia: “Nepalese name *tisi* for the Greybellied Ground Warbler *T. cyaniventer*.”
[*Tisiya* (Grimmett, et al. 2003).].

Tesia Hodgson, 1837.

Tesia castaneocoronata Hodgson, 1837 (Nepal).

tetrao: “L.(atin) *tetrao*, a gamebird, probably the Black Grouse *Lyrurus* (Gr.(eek) *tetraon*, a gamebird, perhaps the Pheasant *Phasianus*).”

[Onomatopoeic “*Titr* or *Tetur* (root of *Tetrao*), H,” (Blyth 1852; p. 249) (H=Hindi).].

Tetrao indicus J. F. Gmelin, 1789 (Coromandel, India) [= *Pterocles indicus* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789).].

titar: Hindi *Titar* for francolin.

Francolinus pondicerianus titar Koelz, 1954 (Ramanujganj, Surguja) [= *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert, 1917.].

tiwarii: Eponym after “Dr K. K. Tiwari, Joint Director, Zoological Survey of India, without whose assistance the last trip would not have been possible,” (Abdulali 1979).

Macropygia rufipennis tiwarii Abdulali, 1979 (1978) (Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar) [= *Macropygia rufipennis* Blyth, 1846.].

toklao: Onomatopoeic? See **takko**.

Turdus toklao ‘Buchanan-Hamilton’ = Blyth, 1843 (‘in the bazaar,’ Calcutta) [= *Megalurus palustris toklao* (Blyth, 1843).].

Toria: Nepali name *Thoria* for *Treron curvirostra nipalensis* (Ali and Ripley 1987). Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name *Haleso* for *Treron* spp.

Toria Hodgson, 1836 [= *Treron* Vieillot, 1816].

Toria Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Treron curvirostra nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1836).].

torra: Hindi name *Turra Bagla* (Blyth 1852; p. 279).

Ardea torra Franklin, 1830-31 (Central India) [= *Casmerodus albus* (Linnaeus, 1758).].

tranquebarica: Toponym after a tiny coastal fishing village, Tranquebar (Tarangambadi), in Tamil Nadu state, India.

Columba tranquebarica Hermann, 1804 (Tranquebaria, India) [= *Streptopelia tranquebarica tranquebarica* (Hermann, 1804).].

travancoreensis: Toponym after the erstwhile state of Travancore (Kerala), India.

Ceryle rudis travancoreensis Whistler & Kinnear, 1935 (Travancore).

trinkutensis: Toponym after Trinkut Island, Nicobar group, India.

Excalfactoria trinkutensis Richmond, 1902 (Trinkut Island, Nicobar group) [= *Coturnix chinensis trinkutensis* (Richmond, 1902).].

turensis: Toponym after Tura Mountain, Garo Hills.

Alcippe nipalensis turensis Koelz, 1952 (Tura Mountain, Garo Hills) [= *Alcippe nipalensis nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837).].

Turumtia: Hindi *Turumi* for the Red-headed Falcon *Falco chicquera* *chicquera* Daudin, 1800.

Turumtia Blyth, 1863 [= *Falco* Linnaeus, 1758.].

tusalia: Nepali name *Tusal* for *Macropygia unchall* (Dewar 1987; Anon. 1998). Grimmett, et al. (2003), give the Nepali generic name *Dhukur* to this taxon.

Columba tusalia ‘Hodgson’ = Blyth, 1843 (Darjeeling) [= *Macropygia unchall tusalia* (Blyth, 1843).].

vellorei: Toponym after Vellore town in North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu state, India.

Perdicula asiatica vellorei Abdulali & Reuben, 1964 (Vellore, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu).

victoriae: Toponym after Mount Victoria, Chin Hills.

Babax victoriae Rippon, 1905 (Mt Victoria, Chin Hills) [= *Babax lanceolatus woodi* Finn, 1902.].

Vindhiana / vindhiana: “After the Vindhya Hills, Mahratta States (Madhya Pradesh), India.”

Aquila Vindhiana Franklin, 1831 (Vindhya Hills, central India) [= *Aquila vindhiana* Franklin, 1831.].

Vivia: Nepali name *Wiwi* (Ali and Ripley 1987), *Wee-Wee* (Blyth 1852; p. 65). Grimmett, et al. (2003), give the Nepali name *Sasia* to this taxon.

Vivia Hodgson, 1837 [= *Picumnus Temminck*, 1825].

Vivia Nipalensis Hodgson, 1837 (Nepal) [= *Picumnus innominatus innominatus* Burton, 1836.].

yamethini: Toponym after Yamethin town, Burma

(Myanmar).

Anthus similis yamethini B. P. Hall, 1957.

Yuhina: ‘Nepalese name *yuhin* for the Stripe-throated *Yuhina Y. gularis*.’ [Grimmett, et al. (2003) give the Nepali name *Jurechara* for all *Yuhina* spp.].

Yuhina Hodgson, 1836.

Yuhina gularis Hodgson, 1836 (Nepal) [= *Yuhina gularis gularis* Hodgson, 1836.].

zeylanica / Zeylanicus / zeylonense / zeylonensis / zeylonica / zeylonicum / zeylonus: “Modern Latin *Zeylona*, Ceylon (Sri Lanka). In the cases of *Pycnonotus* and *Telophorus* the toponyms are erroneous.”

Bucco Zeylanicus Gmelin, 1788 (Ceylon) [= *Megalaima zeylanica zeylanica* (Gmelin, 1788).].

Piprisoma agile zeylonicum Whistler, 1944 (Kumbalgamuwa, Ceylon) [= *Dicaeum agile zeylonense* (Whistler, 1944).].

Strix zeylonensis Gmelin, 1788 (Ceylon) [= *Ketupa zeylonensis zeylonensis* (Gmelin, 1788).].

Certhia zeylonica Linnaeus, 1766 (Ceylon) [= *Nectarinia zeylonica zeylonica* (Linnaeus, 1766).].

Amaurornis fuscus zeylonicus Baker, 1927 (Ceylon) [= *Porzana fusca zeylonica* (Baker, 1927).].

Appendix

This is a list of words that may have originated from the vernacular languages of the Indian region, but for which their authors have not given any etymology. I have made an attempt at divining the meaning of some.

awsuree: Marathi name *Swaral* (Anon. 1998) for *Dendrocygna javanica*?

Mareca awsuree Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield, 1821)].

Bahila: No explanation by the author.

Bahila Hodgson, 1838, Ind. Rev.⁹ [= *Leiothrix* Swainson, 1832].

Bahila Calipyga Hodgson, 1838 (Nepal) [= *Leiothrix lutea calipyga* (Hodgson, 1838)].

chamelum: No explanation by the author. *Chamelum* Phil., is a genus of the Iridaceae (Iris family).

Pellorneum ruficeps chamelum Deignan, 1947 (Gunjong, Cachar) [= *P. r. mandellii* Blanford, 1871 (Sikkim)].

janjohari: No explanation given by author.

Fringilla janjohari Blyth, 1844 [= *Emberiza hortulana* Linnaeus, 1758].

jewan: No explanation given by author.

Hirundo jewan Sykes, 1832 [= *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli, 1786].

ladas: No explanation given by author.

Pterocles coronatus ladas Koelz, 1954 (Soneri Lake, Sind)¹⁰.

lingoo: No explanation given by author.

Orthotomus lingoo Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Orthotomus sutorius guzuratus* (Latham, 1790)].

Meena / meena: No explanation by the author. *Meena* is the Sanskrit word for fish.

Columba Meena Sykes, 1833 (Dukhun) [= *Streptopelia orientalis meena* (Sykes, 1833)].

noa: Etymology not given by the author.

Chelidorhynx hypoxantha noa Koelz, 1939 (Naggar, Kulu) [= *Rhipidura hypoxantha* Blyth, 1843].

oribata: Etymology not given by the author.

Babax lanceolatus oribata Koelz, 1954 (Blue Mountain, Lushai Hills) [= *Babax lanceolatus woodi* Finn, 1902].

ravida: No explanation by the author.

Stachyris nigriceps ravida Koelz, 1954 (Sangau, Lushai Hills) [= *Stachyris nigriceps coltarti* Harington, 1913].

Seena: No explanation by the author.

Seena Blyth, 1852? [= *Sterna* Linnaeus, 1758].

Seena aurantia J. E. Gray, 1831 [Blyth (1852), notes “bad” (p. 291) against this name]. [= *Sterna aurantia* J. E. Gray, 1831].

Sterna seena Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Sterna aurantia* J. E. Gray, 1831].

taigoor: No explanation by the author.

Hemipodius Taigoor Sykes, 1832 (Dukhun) [= *Turnix suscitator taigoor* (Sykes, 1832)].

trisuliensis: After Hindi *Trisul* (trident). The *Trisul* is the trident (a weapon) of Shiva, the third person in the Hindu holy trinity.

Picus trisuliensis Lichtenstein¹¹ (Himalaya) [= *Dendrocopos canicapillus* (Blyth, 1845)].

tsipi: No explanation by the author.

Dicrurus macrocercus tsipi Koelz, 1954 (Palasbari, Assam) [= *Dicrurus macrocercus albirictus* (Hodgson, 1836)].

Urrua: No explanation by the author. Onomatopoeic?

Urrua Hodgson, 1837 [= *Bubo* Dumeril, 1806].

Bubo ? cavearius Hodgson, 1836 [*Urrua cavearius* Hodgson, 1838] [= *Bubo bubo bengalensis* Franklin, 1831].

Notes

¹ “Two or more names belonging to the same taxon are called *synonyms*. When there are a number of synonyms in a name the selection of a proper name applicable to the taxon is done through Law of Priority, i.e., the oldest one is taken as the proper name. It is called the *senior synonym* while the rest are the *junior synonyms* and are placed as the *synonyms* below the accepted name of the taxon.” (Kapoor 1998).

² Ripley (1982, p. 41) errs in giving the year as “1836” whereas on p. 40, for the same citation, he gives the year as “1837”. The correct year is 1837.

³ Blyth (1852) does not specify whether the author of this taxon was John Edward or George Robert Gray. However, Wheeler (1998, p. 351) credits it to the former, the author of *Illustrations of Indian Zoology*, Vol. I (1830-1832).

⁴ Ripley (1982) errs in using *Alcedo* instead of *Halcyon* on p. 207 (#730). See FBI vii: 352 & Blyth 1852, p. 47.

⁵ Baker, E. C. S. 1929. *The fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma*. 2nd ed. Vol. VIII, p. 565. The author, Samuel Georgi Gmelin (1744-1774), published in this journal, which was published from 1750-1776.

⁶ Ripley (1982, p. 67) errs in dating “*Lerwa* Hodgson, 1827”. The correct year is 1837.

⁷ Dickinson (2003) uses Hume’s original nomenclature (p. 300).

⁸ Blyth (1852; p. 102) gives “1838”.

⁹ The dating of volume 2 of the *Indian Review* is problematic. Blyth (1852, p. 99) gives “1838, p. 88”; Baker (1922) gives “1838, p. 88”; Ali & Ripley (1987) give “1837, Ind. Rev. 2(2): 88”. However, Dickinson (*pers. comm.* Email of 23.ix.2004) confirms that the date is 1837.

¹⁰ Although Ripley (1982) considers *ladas* junior to *Pterocles coronatus atratus* Hartert, 1902, Dickinson (2003) recognizes the taxon.

¹¹ Listed in Blyth (1852, p. 336). Dickinson (*pers. comm.*, email of 31.viii.2004) has this to say:

“The CBBM (Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum) says that the name *trisuliensis* was used by Lichtenstein as a MS name of specimens in Berlin (specimens of what CBBM called *Iyngipicus pygmaeus*) and also that the name was published by Bonaparte in 1854 in connection with *Iyngipicus canicapillus*.

“Bonaparte, C. L. 1854. Quadro dei Volucri Zigodattili ossia Passeri a piedi scansori. *L’Ateneo Italiano* 1 (8): 116-129.”

Abbreviations and glossary

cf.	compare (Latin <i>confer</i>)
<i>Eponym</i>	“...an eponym commemorates a real person or mythical or a fictional character,: (Jobling, 1995).
et al.	“and other things / and others” (Latin <i>et alii</i>).
<i>fide</i>	on the authority of, or with reference to publication, to a cited published statement (Latin).
i.e.	“that is” (Latin <i>id est</i>).
<i>ibid.</i>	“in the same place” (Latin <i>ibidem</i>).
<i>nom. nud.</i>	Naked name (Latin <i>nomen nudum</i>).
q.v.	“which see” (Latin <i>quod vide</i>).
<i>Toponym</i>	“...geographical epithets,” (Jobling, 1995).
<i>vide</i>	“see” (Latin).

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